THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE SESSION 1881–82.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,

FOR

THE SESSION 1881–82.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament founding tho Queeu's Colleges, I have the honour of submitting to your Majesty tho following Report of the proceedings and condition of Queen's College, Galway, for the Session 1881–2.

The following Table of the Numbers of Students attending Lectures at successive decennial periods, as compared with the last Session, will afford a view of the steady progress of the College :—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
1849–50, . .	64	4	68
1859–60, . .	111	7	118
1869–70, . .	130	8	138
1879–80, . .	176	4	180
1881–2, . .	192	9	201

The Deans of Residence, whose cordial support and co-operation I feel bound particularly to acknowledge, report most favourably of the conduct of the Students under their charge.

Since the date of my last Report, the Queen's University has ceased to exist, and the Queen's Colleges, which had previously been united as independent but integral parts of the University, have been dissociated, and retain no bond of connexion but mutual good-will. The career of the Queen's University is now a matter of history; and I venture to say that it is a record of a measure of good work achieved in the face of many difficulties, and of a continuous and healthy growth to a vigorous maturity. It is worthy of observation that the success of the Colleges was never so marked as at the time when they lost their special privileges and vested educational interests as the constituent parts of the Queen's University. The number of Students in the Colleges, which was 375 in the opening Session, 1849–50, and 546 in 1859–60, and which rose to 737 in 1869–70, and to 958 in 1879–80, was

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increasing at a much more rapid rate during the last two Sessions of the University. The number stood at 1,010 in 1880–1; while the closing Session, 1881–2, exhibited results more satisfactory than any previously recorded; the number of Students receiving instruction being 1,154. Meantime the quality of the education was steadily raised, and the reputation of the University and the Colleges among all who are competent to judge of such matters was constantly on the increase. This steady progress was, I believe, mainly to be attributed to their persistent pursuit of a high ideal of academic life. Between the Colleges and the University a close connexion was maintained; the teaching of the one and the examinations of the other were consistently conducted, and the plan of the educational edifice was coherent and complete. Under this system a great body of Graduates have grown up, who in every profession and in every branch of the public service prove by the eminence of their careers the excellence of the system under which they received their training; and it is a noteworthy fact, and honourable alike to the University and to its Graduates, that the Queen's University, though founded scarcely a generation ago, has developed and perpetuated among those who owe their education to it a loyal and zealous affection, which they have on more than one occasion manifested, not less strong than that inspired by the old Universities. I may be excused for having dwelt thus far on the history of an institution with which from its foundation it was my privilege to be connected.

The Queen's Colleges have now entered on a new era, their corporate unity being lost; but what is past is well stored; their position is changed, but their duty remains the same. The established discipline of lectures and instruction in common will not be relaxed, and it is to be hoped that no change in the University system will tend to impair the substantial benefits conferred by the Colleges which an illustrious statesman founded, on the provincial life of the country.

But while I have no doubt that, taking into consideration purely educational grounds, the system of academic training would command the preference over that which is founded on examination tests alone, and while I trust that the collegiate system will be able to hold its ground, the fact remains to be dealt with, that there are persons in Ireland who, while desirous to obtain University degrees, either object to the principle of united education or find it inconvenient to comply with the stringent conditions as to attendance on lectures which the academic principle imposes. There is, I believe, room for both systems. Schools, Colleges, and Universities are but the means to an end, and that end culminates in whatever is the most successful means for the diffusion of education through the community. The Royal University will thus have a high and indispensable function to discharge in the educational economy of the country. I trust and believe that it will worthily fulfil its purpose, that it will enlarge the means of attaining University education in Ireland, and open a career to many a gifted youth to whose aspirations the straits

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of the domestic hearth now oppose a barrier. The fair spirit that characterizes its administration, and its fixed resolution to maintain a high standard for its degrees and honours, cannot fail to secure for it public confidence, and to exercise a beneficial influence on the general educational interests of the country.

In former Reports I discussed certain criticisms on the condition and character of the Queen's Colleges, which had given rise to considerable controversy and debate. It is not my intention to recur at any length to topics to which I can scarcely add anything in the way of argument or illustration; but I feel called upon to notice briefly certain misconceptions that seem to me to stand in the way of forming correct and impartial judgments; and which may, I think, be described as exaggerated views of existing defects, and impracticable ideals of the aims and purposes of collegiate education. The idea, though altogether unfounded, has not yet quite disappeared, that the Queen's Colleges are doing wholly or mainly the work of schools. In every College where instruction is given by lectures, a good deal of what is called "school work" has to be done, and is most usefully done; but in the Queen's Colleges, as in all others which belong to a University system, courses of instruction in the highest branches of academic education are given as a regular part of the curriculum, especially for the students who seek to qualify themselves for graduating with honours. I do not refer in this connexion to our Medical education; it is well known that the Medical degree of the Queen's University stands high in the judgment of the Medical Council, and in the estimate of the profession; and with regard to our Law School, I content myself with quoting a sentence from a remarkable letter addressed many years ago to the Secretary of the Queen's University, by the Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, in which he mentioned that he was a member of a Committee appointed for the purpose of remodelling the course of lectures for the faculty of Law in the University to which he belonged:—"I sincerely trust," wrote Dr. Abdy, "that in many points we shall imitate the system adopted in the Queen's Colleges in our proposed new classes in this University, as I feel no doubt of the benefit we shall derive by so doing." At present, however, I wish to deal with the faculty of Arts, which is the propaedeutic for all the learned professions, and in which the Queen's Colleges are represented as particularly weak. But it is well known that our graduates in Arts have been able to hold their own with the graduates of any other University in the empire; indeed, their success at the highest public competitive examinations has been conspicuous. Two instances I may here set down, in the way of record. The competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service were designed to be a test, to quote the words of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, of "the best, the most liberal, the most finished education, which the country provides." At the first examination, two only of the successful candidates were from Ireland; one of these went up from the ordinary classes of Queen's College, Cork; the other from those of Queen's College, Galway.

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The latter gentleman is now a Judge of the Supreme Court and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

I do not mean to imply that the existing system is not susceptible of improvement. The unsatisfactory state of secondary education renders it impossible to make our Matriculation examination more rigorous than such tests usually are; and few among the candidates are of the class of those highly trained youths who go up to compete for the valuable prizes in the old Universities. Many of them come up, imperfectly prepared it is true,—I speak, of course, only from my own observation,—but many of them also full of eagerness to learn, ambitious, and with an ardour for work that requires to be checked rather than stimulated; and I am satisfied that if an unprejudiced enquirer were to measure the slender mental equipment that many youths bring to the College, with the solid acquirements which they carry away at the close of the curriculum, he would be astonished as well as gratified. I claim no exceptional merit for our teaching; but the lectures supply the place of the highest private tuition; and it need not cause wonder that systematic daily instruction,—supplemented by strict catechesis and other exercises on the subjects of their studies,—imparted to young men who are working with a will in an atmosphere of intellectual vivacity, and at an age when acquisition is made much more quickly and intelligently than at school, should enable them to make rapid and sound progress in their studies, and make up for the deficiencies that arose from the previous disadvantages of their position.

Some of our educational reformers would seem disposed to adopt a high-handed method, and to exclude from academic halls all but those who would be considered, under such a system as the German, fit and proper recipients of University education. Whatever may be the theoretic excellence of such a view, it is clear that it will not commend itself to those who possess practical experience of the state of education and the social condition of Ireland. What, it may be asked, under such a scheme, would become of the masses of young men who would be forcibly excluded from the Universities, without the chance of obtaining elsewhere the education they desire? It would be a futile attempt to raise the Universities to an ideal standard without filling up the chasm that would then divide them from the existing schools, and so deny the higher education, in any form, to thousands who now enjoy it. The object of a University is not merely to have an honour list, but also to promote efficient study among many, as proved by their attaining degrees on fair and reasonable, though adequate, conditions. Unless it does that, the general education of the country is sacrificed to the glory of a few select graduates.

It has been often dogmatically asserted, and it was reiterated in the recent debates in Parliament, that Universities should not be places for professional instruction, and that however numerous Students for professions may be, the success of Colleges should not be measured by them, but only by such Students as pass through the curriculum of the faculty of Arts. It may not be

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out of place to observe, that the historical origin of Universities cannot be cited in support of such a view. Bologna and Palermo were founded for legal studies; Salerno arose out of medicine; the University of Paris had its origin in a school of theology, but subsequently becoming remarkable for its philosophy, attracted a large number of Students, and faculties of medicine and law then grouped themselves around the original theological schools. Oxford and Cambridge, it is true, turned their attention from the first mainly to arts; but they were situated in a country where a wealthy and leisured class could afford to devote their time to liberal studies. Now, that a University should close its doors to all save theoretic studies: that is, to all studies that contemplate a distinct practical purpose, such as the production of a physician, a lawyer, or an engineer, is an intelligible and perhaps a tenable proposition, and to men of academic tastes it possesses a sentimental attractiveness; but it seems unnecessary to discuss it at length. As such a view derives no support from ancient authority, so it is far removed from the modern conception of a University, and from the functions which the age demands of all educational institutions. According to our modern views, Universities are compromises between the theoretical and the practical. They should aim at one end of the curriculum to meet and welcome the intelligence of the youth of the country, and at the other to connect themselves with the duties of active life. I may here be permitted to repeat some observations I felt called on to make in a former Report with reference to the Medical School:—

"Without appealing to the original constitution of Universities, or discussing on general principles the claims of Medical studies to take co-ordinate rank with other branches of learning in a University system, it may be observed that in the present social condition of Ireland, and in the case of Colleges which are mainly recruited from the middle and professional classes, it is what might naturally be expected that the Faculty of Medicine should be considered of no less importance than that of Arts, and that it should attract to itself a large proportion of the students of the Colleges. Many students cannot afford to spend their time up to twenty-one or twenty-two years of age in the study for a preparatory degree which is to be the mere foundation-stone of their professional edifice; and I believe it will be generally found that, owing to the constant demand for the services of Medical men and the comparative certainty of immediate employment which the profession holds out, Students of Medicine far outnumber Students in Arts in Colleges circumstanced as the Queen's Colleges are. It was the original function of Universities—never, I trust, to become antiquated—to act as the instructors of all who have occasion for learning, and not merely of the wealthier classes of the community; and Universities must adjust their arrangements to the changed requirements of society, else they will see the modern stream of thought and action flow swiftly past them. It is the power of liberalizing the professions that distinguishes Universities from technical schools; and one of the objects with which the Queen's University and Colleges were established was to extend to professional Students the status and advantages of a University degree. These bodies fully recognise the principle that liberal culture

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ought to be the foundation of all the professions, and have constantly endeavoured, so far as has been practicable, to give effect to that principle. Accordingly in their curriculum they have combined with a merely professional education certain studies which tend to correct its one-sidedness and narrowness. Matriculation is preceded by a strict and *bonâ fide* examination—within a limited range, it is true—in English, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics; and every Medical Student, in addition to his strictly professional training, is obliged to pursue the following courses:—Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology—studies which are well suited to infuse a liberal element into special and technical acquirements, and clearly entitled to take rank in the category of Arts' subjects in any comprehensive system of University Education."

The assertion is constantly made that Students are attracted to the Colleges by the rich rewards, in the shape of Scholarships, which are bestowed with a liberal hand. A simple statement will dispose of this imputation. The entire sum placed at the disposal of each College for prizes to Undergraduates is £1,180. Of this sum £100 is distributed at the end of each session in book premiums; the remaining £1,080 is divided into scholarships and exhibitions, varying in amount from £25 to about £15, and which, with the exception of Scholarships in Arts of the second year, are tenable for one year only. There are, besides, eight Scholarships in each College, limited to Graduates, and likewise tenable for one year, of the value of £40 each. Anyone acquainted with the helps and rewards held out to Students at the old seats of learning will perceive at a glance the insignificance, in number and in value, of the prizes which are at the disposal of the Queen's Colleges. One out of every three Students at Oxford holds a Scholarship. In the Charterhouse School there are not less than sixty Scholarships,—thirty Senior, £85 a year each; thirty Junior, £65,—amounting in all to an annual endowment of £4,500, a sum just equal to the aggregate amount which the three Queen's Colleges have to distribute among the whole body of their Students. The name "Scholarship," given to our prizes, tends to create misconception. In the old Universities a Scholarship is tenable for three, four, or five years, whereas in the Queen's Colleges all Scholarships, except those above mentioned, are thrown open to competition at the end of each session. Work and merit are the conditions of their tenure; the scholar wins by toil the privilege of further toil, and in this cumulative effort gives, it is to be hoped, a double strength to the fibre of his faculties and his will. Modest as these emoluments are, I could recal to mind many Students to whom the exiguity of means made them important, and who were enabled by their aid to secure the benefits of a University education, and access to honourable careers in life.

The wealth of the old endowed Universities is a weighty item in the consideration of a father who has to seek out for his son not only a place where he can receive a good education, but also a place where he can gain emoluments; and when I look forward into the future, I am constrained to doubt whether the less

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opulent academic institutions of Ireland will be able to hold their ground, or, at all events, advance, as we should wish to see them advancing, in the face of the competition of the rich institutions which are now thrown open to the world. This influence has been in operation for some time past, and is likely to acquire increased strength; so that a time may come, if the Colleges of Ireland should fail to become more attractive in prizes, when Irish talent will, in large measure, betake itself to the richer fields of competition which the sister country affords, and seek recognition and recompense in the ancient and magnificent seats of learning which are among the chief glories of England.

The success of the Medical School, to which I had the gratification of adverting in former Reports, was well sustained in the last Session. The Students attending lectures numbered 122, being the largest number yet reached. The rapid development of Medical Sciences, especially in the Biological department, has called for such an enlargement and improvement of scientific apparatus as will enable the teaching to keep pace with the progress of discovery. The laboratories and museums will be found equipped with all fitting appliances to meet the requirements of advanced education, and to maintain the reputation which the Medical School now enjoys for efficiency in practical as well as theoretical instruction.

The Libraries and Museums are in a satisfactory condition, and are, in many sections of their respective subjects, most valuable collections. The liberality of the Legislature has provided for their annual augmentation, and has thus secured for the Students all the essential requisites of practical instruction, and has established for the benefit of this remote province permanent local repositories of Literature, Science, and Art. The Council have largely extended the benefits of the Library to the people of Galway. The Museums of Natural History and Geology are also visited with much interest by the general public, and are found to foster a taste for these important departments of science.

In Appendix A will be found Tables giving Returns as follows:—

I. The number of Students who entered Queen's College, Galway, in the Session 1881–82.

II. The total number of Students in attendance during the Session 1881–82; their Religious persuasions; and their distribution among the Faculties.

III. Number and Religious persuasions of Students who have entered Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

IV. Number and Religious persuasions of Students attending Lectures in Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

V. Locality of the Students in attendance during the Session 1881–82, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland.

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VI. Average Age of the Students present during the Session 1881–82.

VII. Courses of Lectures delivered during the Session 1881-82; the Number of Lectures in each Course; and the number of Students attending in each.

VIII. Names of Students of Queen's College, Galway, who obtained Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors at the University Commencements in June and October, 1881.

In Appendix B will be found a List of Professors and Officers of the College, Dates of their appointments, Salaries, &c.

In Appendix C, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College for the year ending March, 1882.

Testified by your Majesty's dutiful servant,

THOMAS W. MOFFETT, *President.*

18*th July*, 1882.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

I.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of STUDENTS who entered QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, in the SESSION 1881–82.

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Church of Ireland, . .	14	2	16
Roman Catholics, . .	34	2	36
Presbyterians, . . .	20	4	24
Wesleyan Methodists, . .	4	–	4
Baptist, ...	1	–	1
Total, ...	73*	8	81

* Includes 2 Students who attended as Non-Matriculated in previous Sessions.

With regard to religious denominations, I have classified the Students as they designate themselves in the forms filled up at entrance.

II.—RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of STUDENTS in attendance during the SESSION 1881–82, their RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS, and their Distribution among the FACULTIES.

FACULTIES.	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Baptist.	Total.
Arts, ...	9	13	34	1	–	–	57
Law, ...	–	6	2	–	–	–	8
Medicine, ...	24	66	25	7	–	–	122
Engineering, ...	6	2	2	1	–	–	11
Occasional, ...	3	–	3	1	–	–	7
	42	87	66	10	–	–	205
Deduct—							
Attending in two Faculties, .	1	2	1	–	–	–	4
Total separate Individuals, .	41	85	65	10	–	–	201

[TABLE III.

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III.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849–50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850–51, . .	23	3	26	18	9	7	–	–	–	26
1851–52, . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	–	–	–	36
1852–53, . .	21	2	23	8	12	3	–	–	–	23
1853–54, . .	25	5	38	12	15	3	–	–	–	30
1854–55, . .	26	15	41	18	18	3	2	–	–	41
1855–56, . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	–	39
1856–57, . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1857–58, . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	–	1	–	43
1858–59, . .	44	4	48	28	19	7	2	–	–	48
1859–60, . .	35	5	40	12	25	1	–	1	1	48
1860–61, . .	*59	1	60	13	33	12	2	–	–	68
1861–62, . .	‡59	3	62	21	35	6	–	–	–	62
1862–63, . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	–	2	64
1863–64, . .	54	5	59	28	21	11	3	4	1	59
1864–65, . .	58	12	78	26	28	13	–	2	1	78
1865–66, . .	46	3	49	16	19	10	3	–	1	49
1866–67, . .	42	2	44	14	18	7	3	2	–	44
1867–68, . .	‡44	3	47	14	20	11	2	–	–	47
1868–69, . .	†56	4	68	20	24	15	1	–	–	60
1869–70, . .	49	5	54	20	25	6	2	–	1	54
1870–71, . .	52	6	58	22	23	12	–	1	–	58
1871–72, . .	†64	1	65	19	31	11	3	1	–	65
1872–73, . .	55	4	59	17	24	14	1	2	1	59
1873–74, . .	†88	3	83	27	31	21	3	1	–	83
1874–75, . .	67	7	74	24	35	14	1	–	–	74
1875–76, . .	‡81	10	91	21	35	31	3	1	–	91
1876–77, . .	†81	4	85	26	34	21	3	–	1	85
1877–78, . .	67	6	73	18	23	29	3	–	–	73
1878–79, . .	‡84	4	88	24	35	24	2	3	–	88
1879–80, . .	96	3	99	27	39	22	9	1	1	99
1880–81, . .	‡96	9	105	24	41	39	1	–	–	105
1881–82, . .	†73	8	81	16	38	24	4	–	1	81
Total, . .	1,795	172	1,967	609	848	421	55	22	12	1,967

* Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.
† Including two who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.
‡ Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

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IV.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849-50, . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	–	–	–	68
1850-51, . .	60	3	63	22	28	13	–	–	–	63
1851-52, . .	68	5	73	25	41	7	–	–	–	73
1852-53, . .	73	2	75	26	40	9	–	–	–	75
1853-54, . .	76	5	81	30	42	9	–	–	–	81
1854-55, . .	69	16	85	32	46	5	2	–	–	85
1855-56, . .	78	9	87	26	42	14	3	2	–	87
1856-57, . .	80	0	96	30	49	10	3	3	1	96
1857-58, . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858-59, . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859-60, . .	111	7	110	31	69	11	2	2	3	118
1860-61, . .	141	3	144	33	85	19	3	2	2	144
1861-62, . .	148	5	153	39	91	19	3	1	–	153
1862-63, . .	161	4	165	33	95	32	2	–	3	165
1863-64, . .	160	5	165	41	91	25	3	4	1	165
1864-65, . .	157	12	169	50	78	31	2	6	2	169
1865-66, . .	139	5	144	33	71	29	4	4	3	144
1866-67, . .	133	2	135	36	62	27	4	5	1	135
1867-68, . .	124	3	127	34	54	32	3	4	–	127
1868-69, . .	146	4	150	47	63	34	2	4	–	150
1869-70, . .	130	0	138	42	66	24	2	3	1	138
1870-71, . .	115	0	123	37	62	20	–	4	–	123
1871-72, . .	139	2	141	31	79	25	4	2	–	141
1872-73, . .	135	3	130	28	68	35	3	3	1	138
1873-74, . .	152	4	156	35	77	30	5	1	–	156
1874-75, . .	149	6	155	37	71	40	4	3	–	155
1875-76, . .	156	11	187	28	82	50	3	4	–	167
1876-77, . .	165	9	174	26	89	53	4	2	–	174
1877-70, . .	166	9	175	36	73	61	5	–	–	175
1878-79, . .	162	5	167	29	68	64	3	3	–	167
1879-80, . .	176	4	180	29	72	63	2	1	–	180
1880-81, . .	201	7	208	34	87	78	9	–	–	208
1881-82, . .	192	9	201	41	85	65	10	–	–	201

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V.—RETURN showing the LOCALITY of STUDENTS present during the Session 1881–82, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland.

	Students.
Province of Connaught,	56
„ Munster,	27
„ Ulster,	97
„ Leinster,	14
	194
From England,	7
Total,	201

VI.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE AGE of the STUDENTS present during the Session 1881–82.

Age.	Students.	Age.	Students.
Under 17 years,	6	20 and under 21,	26
17 and under 18,	27	Above 21 years,	82
18 „ 19,	26		201
19 „ 20,	34		

VII.—TABLE containing the NAMES of the several SUBJECTS Lectured upon during the Session 1881–82, the NUMBER of LECTURES given on each Subject, and the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending the Classes in each Subject.

	No. of Lectures on each Subject.	No. of Students attending the Classes in each Subject.
Greek,	243	34
Latin,	234	33
Mathematics,	168	33
Natural Philosophy,	208	85
English Language,	50	21
„ Literature,	93	20
Modern History,	52	7
Metaphysics,	45	4
Logic,	51	19
Chemistry—Theoretical,	62	53
„ Practical,	54	36
Botany and Zoology,	88	52
Mineralogy and Geology,	64	7
Modern Languages,	237	83
Political Economy,	26	5
Jurisprudence and Civil Law,	34	8
English Law,	28	6
Anatomy and Physiology,	81	57
„ „ Practical,	84	109
Medicine,	47	21
Surgery,	52	21
Materia Medica,	36	40
Midwifery,	41	23
Medical Jurisprudence,	29	14
Engineering and Drawing,	246	11

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VIII.—NAMES of STUDENTS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, who obtained DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS at the UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENTS in June and October, 1881.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Degree of M.A.

First Honor Class.—Alexander Anderson.

Second Honor Class.—William James Lowe, John M'Cosh.

Upper Pass Division.—Edward Ekin, John Joseph Hanly.

Passed.—Thomas C. Nelson, Francis O. M. Watters.

Degree of B.A.

First Honor Class.—James B. M'Laren.

Second Honor Class.—Alexander R. Foy, Charles J. Gahan, Joseph D. Lynam, William John Millar, Mark Molloy.

Upper Pass Division.—William Jordan, Hugh F. Kirker, Samuel Patterson, Samuel Semple.

Passed.—John R. Moorhead, John Huey Morton.

First University Examination in Arts.

First Honor Class.—John Moody.

Second Honor Class.—Peter Newell.

Upper Pass Division.—John Gailey, William H. Keating.

Passed.—James M'Dermott, James M'Granahan, William S. Stewart.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Degree of M.D.

Second Honor Class.—Francis M'Laughlin.

Upper Pass Division.—William W. Gibson, William J. R. Knight, Edward J. Parry.

Passed.

John G. Black.
Samuel W. Johnson.
Edward M'Connell.
Thomas S. M'Connell.
William Arthur Moynan
David Valentine O'Connell.
Felix C. Vinrace.
Henry Harper.
Michael Jennings.
Joseph R. M'Donnell.
David J. O'Malley.
George H. Powell.
Robert L. Rutherford.

Degree of Master in Surgery (M.Ch.).

David J. O'Malley, M.D.
William A. Moynan, M.D.
W. Naunton Davies, M.D.
John F. L. Mullin, M.D.
George H. Powell.
John R. M'Neill, M.D.
Felix C. Vinrace, M.D
James Mullin, M.D.
James F. White, M.D.

Diploma in Midwifery.

James Mullin, M.D.
John Greer Black, M.D.
George H. Powell.
James F. White, M.D.
David V. O'Connell, M.D.

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Second University Examination in Medicine.

Second Honor Class.—William H. Thompson.

Upper Pass Division.—Thomas J. P. Hartigan, Robert M'Elwaine, Claudius O'Donel.

Passed.

Robert Bell.
Daniel P. Coady.
James Finlay.
Thomas J. Garry.
Thomas R. Griffiths.
William G. Niall.
John Ryan.
Eugene Smyth.
William A. Wadsworth.
John T. Elliott.
Alexander T. Leonard.
William S. M'Kee.
Thomas F. Hanly.
Paul Jackson.
John M'Glynn.
Campbell M. Mitchell.
Arthur E. Morris.
Peter O'Connell.
John Francis Ryan.
James Torrens.
Patrick B. White.
Thomas H. Farrelly.
Cornelius M'Dermott.
John Mullin.

First University Examination in Medicine.

First Honor Class.—Frederick James Burns.

Passed.

Richard H. Brew.
William A. Cameron.
James B. Coleman.
John M'Aleer.
Joseph Maguire.
Patrick J. Soraghan.
George Vance.
Richard Anshro.
William Bartley.
Robert B. Begley.
John J. Clarke.
Michael J. Kirwan.
Vincent F. Lennan.
John A. Lynch.
Nicholas J. M'Donnell.
Samuel Semple.
William Sexton.
Thomas J. Smyth.
Stephen Tees.
William Thompson.
James Torrens.
James Fleming.
Henry W. Forman.
Garner Gahan.
James Golding.
Patrick G. Griffith.
George B. Guthrie.
Michael C. Hannan.
Michael Hannon.
Eugene F. Hogan.
James Kearney.
Richard Kelly.
Daniel D. M'Elancy.
William Macfeeters.
John Magennis.
Ralph B. Mahon.
Robert Morrison.
William John Peacocke.
Charles Disney Roe.
Martin Semple.
George A. Waters.
George A. Wiggins.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering (B.E.)

Upper Pass Division.—John P. Stratford.

Passed.—Joseph Moynan, Thomas W. Roseingrave.

First University Examination in Engineering.

Second Honor Class.—William James Thompson.

Upper Pass Division.—Thomas R. Geraghty, Earle A. Hardy, Arthur Thomas Heron.

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PRIZES FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Peel Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Arts.

John Moody, First, from Queen's College, Galway, £20 a year for three years.

Peel Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Medicine.

Frederick James Burns, of Queen's College, Galway, Second, £15 a year for two years.

Peel Prize in Composition open to the Competition of Under-Graduates in Medicine.

Prize for English Composition awarded for the Essay signed "Wardenia," Subject—"Insanity," to William S. M'Kee.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT ENTRANCE, OCTOBER, 1881.

Geometry.—David Card, Thomas E. Finucane.
English Composition.—Henry O'Donnell, George Gillespie.

List of Graduates, former Students of Queen's College, Galway, on whom Degrees were conferred at the Dissolution of the Queen's University in February, 1882.

William King, B.A., Deputy Superintendent for Madras of the Geological Survey of India. The honorary degree of D.SC.
Anthony H. Corley, M.D. The honorary degree of D.SC.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN LAWS.

The names are arranged alphabetically.

John Atkinson, LL.B., 1865, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated in Arts and Law with Honors.
John Gordon, LL.B., 1876, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated in Law with Honors.
George Alexander Hume, LL.B., 1880, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated in Arts and Law with Honors.
Raymond West, M.A., Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay. The honorary degree of LL.D.
Robert A. M'Call, M.A. The honorary degree of LL.D.
Colman P. L. Macaulay, M.A., Officiating Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The honorary degree of D.LIT.
Anthony P. MacDonnell, M.A., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments. The honorary degree of D.LIT.
Robert J. Mitchell, M.A., Inspector, Registrar-General's Department. The honorary degree of D.LIT.
James O'Kinealy, B.A., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Calcutta, and President of the Board of Examiners. The honorary degree of LL.D.

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Robert F. M'Swiney, LL.B., 1870, of Queen's College, Galway, First Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition, graduated in Arts and Law with Honors.

John Monroe, LL.B., 1862, of Queen's College, Galway, Law Studentship, Inns of Court, London, by competition, some time Examiner in the Queen's University, graduated in Arts and Law, with Honors.

Peter O'Kinealy, LL.B., 1875, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated in Law with Honors.

Henry Thynne, LL.B., 1873, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Cork, Resident Magistrate, graduated in Arts and Law with Honors.

Andrew Todd, LL.B., 1879, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated in Arts and Law with Honors.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

The names are arranged alphabetically.

David O. Adams, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1873.

Samuel Agnew, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1868.

Joseph R. Anderson, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1878.

Pierce Arnold, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1856.

John Atkinson, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1861.

John Alexander Bain, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1880.

Richard C. Bateman, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1857.

William Brooke, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1867.

John Irwin Brown, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1879.

William Brown, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1879.

William A. Browne, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1853.

James A. Campbell, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1879.

Joseph W. Chestnut, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Galway, and Cork, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1860.

Samuel B. Clarke, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1880.

William Cunningham, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1861.

Henry Deane, of Queen's College, Galway, District Engineer, India, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1865.

Michael J. Farrelly, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1876.

Samuel M'C. Forsyth, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1865.

Alexander R. Foy, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

P. Johnson Freyer, of Queen's College Galway, first place, Indian Medical Service, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1872.

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Charles J. Galian, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

R. Francis Glover, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1869.

James John Gorham, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1872.

Thomas Griffin, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated, B.A. with Honors, in 1867.

R. J. Dalby Hackett, of Queen's College, Galway, Army Medical Service, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1877.

John Henderson, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1878.

Thomas Henderson, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1877.

Wm. F. Hocter, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1866.

Robert A. K. Holmes, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1866.

Patrick J. Hughes, of Queen's College, Galway, Consular Service in China, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1853.

William Hughes, of Queen's College, Galway, Engineer, Public Works of India, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1866.

Patrick Hurley, of Queen's College, Galway, Civil Service of India, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1862.

Robert W. Ievers, B.A., 1870, of Queen's College, Galway, Ceylon Civil Service, first place, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

William John Jackson, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1880.

John Wesley Johnston, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1854.

William Johnstou, of Queen's College, Galway, B.A. 1852, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Æneas Kerr, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1876.

Ælian A. King, of Queen's College, Galway, B.A., 1862, Assistant Government Agent, Ceylon, recommended by Committee of Senate.

John Penry Lewis, of Queen's College, Galway, Civil Service of Ceylon, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1876.

James Lynam, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1859.

James Lynam, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1872.

Joseph Deighan Lynam, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

Michael M'Auliffe, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1860.

Cornelius M'Dermott, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1878.

Dominick L. M'Dermott, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1853.

Edward M'Guire, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1854.

Samuel J. B. M'Kinney, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1870.

James Byrne M'Laren, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

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John Mahony, of Queen's Colleges, Cork and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1854.

William Thomas Martin, of Queen's College, Galway, Army Medical Service, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1859.

William John Millar, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

Robert Mitchell, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1871.

Mark Molloy, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1881.

Samuel H. Monroe, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1873.

John H. Moore, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1858.

William Mulholland, of Queen's College, Galway, Barrington Lecturer, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1863.

James Mullin, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1874.

William H. Moure, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1880.

Charles O'Hara, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1860.

Thomas O'Hara, of Queen's College, Galway, Inspector of National Schools, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1860.

James O'Kinealy, of Queen's College, Galway, Civil Service of India, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1858.

Thomas Padin, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1864.

Andrew Reed, of Queen's College, Galway, B.A. 1859, recommended by Committee of Senate.

William Joseph Reid, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1861.

Dominick D. Ryan, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1852.

John Anderson Smith, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1853.

William J. Smyth, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1865.

Henry Thynne, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Cork, late Sub-Inspector, Constabulary, by direct appointment; Resident Magistrate; graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1859.

Andrew Todd, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1876.

William Watters, of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1877.

James Winder, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1865.

John E. Wood, of Queen's College, Galway, Inspector of National Schools, by competition, graduated B.A. with Honors, in 1864.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ENGINEERING.

The names are arranged alphabetically.

Alexander Arbuthnot Barker, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1877.

Daniel E. Condon of Queen's Colleges, Galway and Cork, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1879.

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Michael S. Dooley of Queeu's College, Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Richard D. Falkinier, of Queen's Collego, Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

George Alexander Faulkiner, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.E. with Houors, in 1871.

John M. Fisher, of Queeu's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, graduated B.E. with Houors, in 1875.

William Patrick Flatley, of Queen's College, Galway, gradnated B.E. with Honors, in 1880.

Ralph Stephen Glover, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1869.

Edward A. Hackett, of Queen's College, Galway, gradnated B.E. with Honors, in 1880.

William Hughes, of Queen's College, Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Edward William Lynam, of Queen's College, Galway, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1878.

Patrick Lynam, of Queen's Colloge, Galway, first place, Public Works of Ceylon, by competition, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1872.

William P. Lynam, of Queen's College, Galway, Public Worke of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Hugh Giffin M'Kinney, of Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Sonate.

James Hall Martin, of Queeu's Colleges, Belfast and Galway, Surveyorship, Demarara, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1868.

John S. Moloney, of Queen's Colleges, Cork and Galway, graduated B.E. with Houore, in 1877.

Walter H. Nightingale, of Queen's College, Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Charles William Odling, of Queeu's College, Galway, Public Works of India, by competition, recommended by Committee of Senate.

Michael O'Kinealy, of Queen's College, Galway, Diploma with Honors of First Rank, in 1855.

John Earl Oram, of Queen's College, Galway, some time Professor of Mathematical Science and Engineering, King's College University, Nova Scotia, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1868.

Edward W. Stoney, of Queen'e College, Galway, Diploma with Honore of First Rank, in 1863.

Thomas A. Townsend, of Queen's Colleges, Cork and Galway, Diploma with Honors of First Rank, in 1869.

Richard J. Woods, of Queen's College, Galway, Public Worke of India, by competition, graduated B.E. with Honors, in 1874.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

Alfred Davy, of Queen's College, Galway, received Diploma in 1867.

Michael Hynes, of Queen'e College, Galway, received Diploma in 1859.

Robert Lightbody, of Queen'e College, Galway, received Diploma in 1864.

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APPENDIX B

RETURN showing LIST of PROFESSORS and OFFICERS in the COLLEGE, DATES of APPOINTMENT, their SALARIES, and EMOLUMENTS as STATUTABLE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS or from COLLEGE FEES

NAME OF PROFESSOR.	CHAIR.	Date of Appointment of present Professors.	Salary from Endowment of Chair.	Emoluments.		Observations
				As Statutable University Examiner	Class Fees, Session 1881-82.	
			£	£	£ s. d.	
D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., D.LIT.	Greek,	November, 1864,	330	20	54 0 0	
John Fletcher Davies, M.A., D.LIT.	Latin,	December, 1880,	330	20	56 0 0	
Geo. Johnston Allman, LL.D., D.SC.	Mathematics,	December, 1853,	330	20	61 10 0	
Joseph Larmor, M.A., D.SC.	Natural Philosophy,	March, 1880,	330	20	186 0 0	
Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D., D.LIT	History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	August, 1849,	£222 13 4	20	59 0 0	
Thomas H. Rowney, PH.D., D.SC.	Chemistry,	April, 1856,	300	20	233 10 0	
A. G. Melville, M.D., M.A. C.S.E., D.SC.	Natural History,	August, 1849,	300	20	100 0 0	
William King, D.SC.	Mineralogy and Geology,	August, 1849,	300	20	13 0 0	
Charles Geisler, PH.D., D.LIT.	Modern Languages,	November, 1868,	220	20	153 0 0	
Robert Donnell, M.A., LL.D.,	Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	October, 1876,	150	—	27 0 0	The College Council allowed to the Professor of Midwifery a stipend of £20 for lecturing in Medical Jurisprudence, and a like sum to the Professor of Chemistry as joint lecturer in same subject.
Wm. B. Campion, B.A., Q.C.	English Law,	February, 1859,	150	—	10 0 0	
Joseph P. Fye, M.D., M.CH., D.SC.	Anatomy and Physiology,	November, 1873,	220	20	558 0 0	
J. Isaac Lynham, M.D., M.C.H.	Practice of Medicine,	November, 1879,	150	—	38 0 0	
Jas. V. Brown, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.	Practice of Surgery,	August, 1849,	150	—	36 10 0	
Ns. W. Colahan, M.D., M.CH.	Materia Medica,	February, 1878,	150	—	74 0 0	
Rd. J. Kinkead, A.B., M.D.	Midwifery,	October, 1876,	150	—	52 10 0	
Edwd. Townsend, M.A., C.E., D.SC.	Civil Engineering,	November, 1860,	300	20	33 0 0	
OFFICERS.	OFFICE.		OFFICE.			
Edward Townsend, M.A., C.E., D.SC.	Registrar,	March, 1880,	75	—	—	
Geo. Johnston Allman, LL.D., D.SC.	Bursar,	October, 1864,	75	—	—	
D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., D.LIT.	Acting Librarian,	December, 1876,	75	—	—	

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APPENDIX C.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE, for the year ended 31st March, 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances on 1st April, 1881, viz. :—		
General Account,	1,983 9 9	
Special Account,	76 8 3	
Library Deposits,	10 0 0	
		2,069 18 0
Grant Charged on Consolidated Fund (net amount received),		6,892 6 2
Annual Grant of Parliament, viz. :—		
In Aid of Expenses of Maintenance,	1,600 0 0	
In Augmentation of Professors Salaries	293 15 0	
		1,893 15 0
Professors' Class Fees,		1,746 10 0
College Fees, &c., 78 Students at 10s. £39 0 0		
147 „ at 5s. 36 15 0		
Certificates, 4 0 0		
	79 15 0	
Dividends on Stock,	—	
		79 15 0
Endowments,		—
Donation for Special Purposes,		—
Library Deposits,		9 0 0
Proceeds of Sale of Stock,		—
Miscellaneous Receipts, for Sale of Timber, &c.,	7 14 1	
Interest on Deposit Account,	22 4 0	
		20 18 7
TOTAL,		£12,721 2 9

PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, &c., paid out of Permanent Grant, viz. :—		
President, Professors, and Officers,	4,574 10 10	
Scholarships, Prizes, and Exhibitions,	1,750 0 0	
Minor Officers, Porters, and Servants,	460 2 0	
		6,784 13 4
Salaries of Professors paid out of Special Grant,		203 17 3
Library (£509 0s. 6d.).—		
Ancient and Modern Languages,	151 11 0	
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	63 7 1	
Natural Sciences,	43 2 5	
Medical Sciences,	71 8 10	
Engineering,	15 15 6	
Mental and Legal Sciences,	22 19 4	
General Library, and Printing Catalogue,	64 3 6	
Binding,	76 17 4	
Apparatus, Diagrams, Materials for Laboratory, &c. (£175 19s. 8d.) :—		
Chemical Laboratory,	4 17 3	
Physical Cabinet,	77 1 10	
Engineering—Diagrams, &c.,	13 10 6	
Medical Faculty—Apparatus, &c.,	80 1 1	
Museum of Natural History,	50 0 9	
Museum of Medical Sciences,	66 7 0	
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,	186 10 7	
Heating and Lighting,	171 8 2	
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	180 16 0	
Miscellaneous (£125 14s. 3d.) :—		
Porters' Clothing,	37 10 0	
Water Supply,	13 17 2	
Incidental Expenses,	62 0 1	
Insurance,	12 7 0	
		1,468 5 11
Professors' Class Fees,		1,754 19 4
Endowments,		—
Special Expenses (out of Donation),		—
Library Deposits Repaid,		10 0 0
Purchase of Land (Moiety of Purchase Money),		—
Carried forward		10,311 15 10

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	£ s. d	£ s. d
Brought forward, ...		10,311 15 10
Payments out of College Fees (£68 5s. 9d.):—		
Stipend to Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence, . .	30 0 0	
Expenses on account of Botanical Excursion to Arran,	3 17 0	
College Athletic Sports, and C. Club, . . .	10 0 0	
Special expenses on account of three Students, . .	9 0 0	
Gratuity to the Keeper, and Wages of Assistant in Students' Refreshment-room, ...	8 10 0	
Petty Disbursements, Cleansing, &c., ...	6 18 9	
		68 5 9
Payments (out of Miscellaneous Receipts), (£83 12s. 6d.):—		
Preparation of Library Catalogue, ...	80 0 0	
Painting, Repairs, &c., ...	3 12 6	
		83 12 6
Total payments, ...		10,463 14 1
Balance on 31st March, 1882, viz. :—		
General Account, ...	2,172 2 8	
Special Account, ...	76 6 0	
Library Deposits, ...	9 0 0	
		2,257 8 8
TOTAL, ...		£12,721 2 9

The accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1882, have been examined, and found correct, by the College and Auditors.

GEORGE J. ALLMAN, LL.D., D.SC.

Bursar.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEX. THOM & Co., 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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